

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL

Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.

Subscription, \$1 a Year in Advance

THAT the Burlington is quietly aiding and abetting one Edward Rosewater in his candidacy for U. S. Senator is not because they love Rosewater more, but Norris Brown less.

Notice of Republican Caucus.

Notice is hereby given to the Republican voters of Willow Grove precinct that a caucus will be held in each voting precinct therein on Thursday, July 19th, 1906, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican county convention to be held July 21st, 1906, at McCook, Nebraska, and for such other business as may properly come before said caucus.

The caucuses will be held in the respective wards as designated below:

1st Precinct, 1st ward, basement Commercial Hotel.

2nd Precinct, 1st ward, W. H. Ackerman's office.

1st Precinct, 2nd ward, City Hall.

2nd Precinct, 2nd ward, H. H. Berry's office.

S. R. McCALL,
JOHN BRITAIN,
T. J. SMITH,
LON CONE,
Committee.

Valley Grange Precinct.

The Republican caucus for this precinct will be held on July 19th, at 8 o'clock, to select 5 delegates to the county convention, etc.

R. McDONALD, Committeeman.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Red Willow county, Neb., are hereby called to meet in delegate convention at the city of McCook, on Saturday, July 21st, 1906, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing 7 delegates to the State Convention to be held at Lincoln, Aug. 22. Also, to elect delegates to the Congressional and to the State Senatorial Convention, and to place in nomination candidates for the following offices:

One State Representative,
One County Attorney,
One County Commissioner, 2nd District.

And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be 2 delegates at large for each voting precinct, and 1 delegate for each 10 votes or fraction thereof cast for the Hon. Chas. B. Letton, for Supreme Justice, at the last general election. Said apportionment entitles the several precincts to the following representation in said convention:

Alliance.....	4	Lebanon.....	8
Beaver.....	6	Missouri Ridge.....	3
Bondville.....	4	North Valley.....	4
Box Elder.....	4	Perry.....	4
Coleman.....	3	Red Willow.....	5
Danbury.....	4	Tyrona.....	4
Driftwood.....	4	Valley Grange.....	5
East Valley.....	8	Willow Grove.....	11
Fritch.....	4	1 ward, 1 precinct.....	11
Gerver.....	5	2 ward, 1 precinct.....	11
Grant.....	4	2 ward, 2 precinct.....	6
Indianola.....	9	2 ward, 2 precinct.....	6
Total.....	130		

It is recommended by the committee that the caucuses to elect delegates to this convention, should be held on Thursday, July 19th, at 8 p. m. It is further recommended that no proxies be allowed at said convention and that the delegates present from each of the respective precinct be authorized to cast the full vote of their precinct.

JAMES RYAN, Secretary.
CHARLES SKALLA, Chairman.

Bondville Precinct.

The Republican caucus of Bondville precinct to elect 4 delegates to the County convention to be held at McCook, July 21st, will be held at the residence of Herman Reiners, on Thursday, July 19th, 1906, at 8 p. m.

HENRY N. COLLING,
Committeeman.

Grant Precinct.

The Republican caucus of Grant precinct to elect 4 delegates to the County convention to be held at McCook, July 21st, will be held at the Bankville school house, on Thursday, July 19th, 1906, at 8 p. m.

A. PETERS,
Committeeman.

It has caused more laughs and dried more tears, wiped away diseases and driven away more fears than any other medicine in the world. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.

L. W. McCONNELL.

Corn Rotting in Fields.

Corn is so plentiful in the vicinity of Chelsea, I. T., that the farmers are letting it rot in the fields. Twenty cents a bushel is all they can get for it and they do not think that price pays for harvesting.

N. B. Truth, St. Paul, June 31, '05.—I've lived so long I remember well when the Mississippi was a brook. My good health and long life came by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents.

L. W. McCONNELL.



Write for our booklet. Columbian Bifocal Co., Temple Court, Denver, Col.

A HUMBLE HEROINE.

Mother Mary Teresa and the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Some years ago in a city in France all the soldiers were drawn up on the plaza. A woman in the habit of charity was called out in front of the governor general, and this is what he said:

"Mother Mary Teresa, when you were twenty years of age you received a wound from a cannon ball while assisting one of the wounded on the field at Balaklava. In 1859 the shell from a mitrailleuse laid you prostrate in the front ranks on the battlefield of Magenta. Since then you have been in Syria, in China and in Mexico, and if you were not wounded it was not because you have not exposed yourself."

"In 1870 you were taken up in Reichshofen covered with many saber wounds. Such deeds of heroism you crowned a few weeks ago with one of the most heroic actions which history records. A grenade fell upon the ambulance which was under your charge. You took up the grenade in your arms; you smiled upon the wounded who looked at you with feelings of dismay; you carried it a distance of eighty meters. On laying it down you noticed that it was going to burst. You threw yourself on the ground; it burst. You were seen covered with blood, but when persons came to your assistance you rose up smiling, as is your wont. You were scarcely recovered from your wound when you returned to the hospital whence I have now summoned you."

Then the general made her kneel down and, drawing his sword, touched her lightly with it three times on the shoulder and pinned the cross of the Legion of Honor on her habit, saying: "I put upon you the cross of the brave in the name of the French people and army. No one has gained it by more deeds of heroism nor by a life so completely spent in self abnegation for the benefit of your brothers and the service of your country. Soldiers, present arms!"

The troops saluted, the drums and bugles rang out, the air was filled with loud acclamations, and all was jubilation and excitement as Mother Teresa arose, her face suffused with blushes, and asked:

"General, are you done?"

"Yes," said he.

"Then I will go back to the hospital."

From "The Companionship of Books," by Frederic Rowland Marvin.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

There is no such thing as a secret.

A reasonable probability is the only certainty.

Men who have violated the law say it is not hard to do.

Romance is like fire—if you play with it you are liable to be burned.

There is too little attention given to two mighty important words, "Don't tell."

It is a bad plan to seek to make a good impression by following every statement with an apology.

The trouble is when we do things for our friends we do things we want to instead of what they would be pleased to have us do.

We can't understand why people try to deceive others, but cannot understand why they should try to deceive themselves, as so many seem to do.—Acheson Globe.

When Musicians Were Scarce.

In these days of conservatories and music schools, when each house has its piano or its organ, to say nothing of devotees to the cornet, violin and banjo, it seems strange to assert that there ever was a time when musicians were in demand, yet such was really the case. "In the fifteenth century," says Mr. Henry M. Brooks in his "Olden Time Music," "musicians were so scarce in England that they were impressed by government order, as in more recent times seamen had to suffer in like manner. Henry VIII. also issued warrants for the impressment of children with good voices for the choirs of the cathedrals, and in Elizabeth's time children with the proper qualification for her majesty's choirs were taken from their parents without any compensation being given to the latter."

Weighing Common Air.

The weight of air has often been tested by compressing it in receptacles by the air pump. That it really has weight when so compressed is shown by the fact that the weight of the vessels is increased slightly by filling them with compressed air and that such vessels become specifically "lighter" as soon as the air contained in them is exhausted. Many elaborate experiments on the weight of air have proved that one cubic foot weighs 536 grains, or something less than one and a quarter ounces. The above experiment on the weight of air is supposed to be made at the surface of the earth with the temperature at 50 degrees F. Heated air, or air at high elevations, is much lighter.

Lunar Athletics.

The "man in the moon" must surely regard with amused contempt our much vaunted athletic records. A good terrestrial athlete could cover about 120 feet on the moon in a running broad jump, while leaping over the bar would be a very commonplace feat. He would find no difficulty in carrying six times as much and running six times as fast as he could on earth, all because the moon attracts bodies with but one-sixth of the force of the earth.

Table Daintiness.

I could better eat with one who did not respect the laws than with a sloven and unrepresentative person. Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distances the senses are despotic.—Emerson.

In the Limelight of Publicity



VICE PRESIDENT
C. W. FAIRBANKS.

THE vice president of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks, is noted for his dignity and stateliness and for his immaculate attire, and it is popularly supposed that his reserve makes him somewhat unapproachable, but an incident that occurred a few weeks ago at the White House is cited as proof that the contrary is really true. Mr. Fairbanks entered the executive mansion wearing instead of the conventional silk a light gray soft hat of the sort pictured in spring clothing advertisements. Certain reporters on duty at the White House were alert to perceive this incongruity of headgear and frock coat and with a boldness to which the ties of personal friendship entitle them cheerfully twitted the reserved vice president on the taste he had shown, inquiring where he had got that hat. Mr. Fairbanks made due and proper retort in the same light spirit and passed on into the president's inner office. The curious thing is that no one noticed anything unusual in the incident until a solemn person commented to his neighbor: "The republic still endures. We remain a democracy, pure and undefiled, and plutocratic sway is indefinitely postponed. So long as the second highest officer in our government can be 'joshed' in the White House about the sort of a hat he wears by a bunch of light reporters the country is safe, and the dictum of the Declaration of Independence that all men in this country are free and equal has the force of the living law."

Representative William Sulzer of New York, who is often called "Henry Clay" Sulzer because he looks like the picture of the famous orator, is one of the story tellers of congress.

"After all," said Representative Lorimer of Chicago, arguing earnestly from the beef packers' viewpoint, "the attitude of the packers, so far as this new inspection law is concerned, is a rational one. They are not trying to get any modifications they do not think due. They are?"

"Yes," broke in Representative Sulzer, "the attitude of the packers reminds me of the small boy who went to the drug store to get 5 cents' worth of salts. He watched the druggist anxiously as that functionary was pouring the salts into the scales and then said: 'Say, boss, don't gimme any more than you have to. It's me that's got to take 'em.'"

Senator William B. Allison, whose illness has caused considerable anxiety to his friends, is the dean of the senate, having served thirty-three years in that body. Owing to his extreme conservatism about committing himself he has often been called "Pussy Foot."

Senator Ingalls gave him the sobriquet because he alleged that Allison could walk 3,000 miles wearing hob nailed boots on the keys of a piano without so much as making a sound. Senator Allison does not like newspaper interviews.

"Well, senator, tell me what you," said a correspondent to the senator as he was leaving the White House one day.

"Oh, I just called to pay my respects."

"Even that is good for a column and a half," said the correspondent.

"I've known you to make more out of less," Senator Allison answered.

J. W. Foley, whose "Songs of School Days" have just been published, is one of the best known writers of newspaper verse in the United States. He was born in Missouri in 1874. When he was a boy his people moved to what was then the territory of Dakota. He became a newspaper man, was connected for some time with the Daily Tribune at Bismarck and contributed a daily column of verse and humor, which soon began to be widely copied. The first money he ever received for verse was from the New York Times.

He contributed to Life, too, in his early writing days. He is now private secretary to Governor Seares of North Dakota. Nearly everybody in the state knows him and calls him "Jimmie." He has served as grand master of the Masonic lodge of North Dakota, being one of the youngest men to hold that important office. During the war with Spain Mr. Foley wrote a great deal of patriotic verse, which was widely read. He tells this story about himself: "The superintendent of city schools at Bismarck, N. D., my home town, desiring

impress upon his pupils the virtue of perseverance, made use of me as an example and dwelt upon the fact that I had sent over 100 verses to one publication before getting one accepted. 'Gee,' exclaimed one of the youngsters, 'he must have put out some pretty punk ones!'"

Colonel Butler Ames, who represents the Fifth Massachusetts district in congress, is the author of the proposed model insurance law now under consideration in the house of representatives and in respect to which President Roosevelt recently sent to the lawmakers a special message. The plan of the bill is to compel all insurance companies doing business in the District of Columbia to comply with its provisions and thereby set up a standard for the insurance business in general to which all companies must measure up if they expect to enjoy the confidence of the public.

Colonel Ames is a grandson of General Benjamin F. Butler and a son of General Adelbert Ames, and he thus unites in his person two families known in military annals. General Butler hoped to see the family traditions as to military achievement sustained in the career of his son Benjamin, but the death of the latter prevented such hopes from being realized. When his only daughter married General Ames and a son was born to them in 1871 the infant was given General Butler's surname as his Christian name in the hope that he would adopt the military profession. The boy was educated at West Point and entered the army, but resigned to take a course in engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was for a time an electrical engineer, but at the outbreak of the Spanish war offered his services and was in the campaign in Porto Rico under General Miles, where he rose to be lieutenant colonel of his regiment and was civil administrator of Arecibo district.

Representative William Lorimer of Chicago, who is a member of the house committee on agriculture, the committee in charge of the much discussed meat inspection bill, was himself an employee of a packing house as a boy. He was born in 1861 in Manchester, England, and his parents brought him to this country when he was five years of age. His father died when he was twelve, and he was thrown on his own resources. He was newsboy, bootblack, an apprentice in sign painting, packing house worker, street car conductor, real estate dealer, brick manufacturer and building contractor. First elected to congress ten years ago, he has served continuously since, with the exception of one term. He tells this story about the late Philip D. Armour: "One time Mr. Armour was pleased with the work done by a branch of his office force, and he told every man to get a suit of clothes and send the bill to him. One flip young clerk bought a suit of evening clothes for \$80. After the bill came in Mr. Armour said to him: 'Is this correct? Did you order an eighty dollar suit of clothes?'"

"Yes, sir," the clerk replied; "I did. You told me to get a suit, and I got that kind of suit."

"Well," said Armour as he turned away, "I want to say that I have packed many hogs, but I never dressed one before."

Florence Morse Kingsley, whose book, "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," has already met with a sale of 300,000 copies, came into notice about a dozen years ago, when she made a great hit with her first literary venture, "Titus, a Comrade of the Cross."

This story took a \$1,000 prize, has been translated into fourteen languages and 2,000,000 copies have been sold. Speaking of how she came to write this book, Mrs. Kingsley said:

"In 1891 a publishing company offered a prize of \$1,000 for the best story submitted to them embodying the life of Christ. The largest liberty was allowed as to plot, it being only stipulated that the style should be simple and plain, and that the imaginary characters should be brought into intimate relation with Christ and his disciples. This 'Manuscript Call' was sent me by a favorite uncle, Dr. James H. Ecoh, with the words, 'You must write this,' scrawled across."

"Oh, but that is quite out of the question," I declared, as I glanced at the little pamphlet. "I could not write it anyway, and besides I haven't the time," and cast the paper aside without further consideration. I suppose, however, that my subconsciousness must have gone immediately to work, for a thought of it would recur to me from time to time, when suddenly one morning at 4 o'clock I awoke with the clearly conceived plot of "Titus" in my mind. I had begun with the thief on the cross, and worked backward to the beginning of the story. Where it all came from is perhaps more of a mystery to me than to another. The following Monday I began, and in exactly eight weeks the book was finished."

Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley.

THE board of equalization composed of the county commissioners, county assessor and county clerk, met for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of 1906. Present, Samuel Premier, C. B. Gray and F. S. Lofton, county commissioners; Charles Skalla, county assessor, and E. J. Wilcox, county clerk. The board commenced the equalization of the assessment for the year 1906 and continued same throughout the day.

Complaint of J. H. Rowland asking for reduction of assessment of accounts of beet growers in Red Willow county. Moved by Gray, seconded by Skalla, that assessment be reduced 50 per cent. Carried.

Complaint of Powell & Nilsson asking that the assessment be reduced by removing entire assessment value of \$16,000 made on notes held by them against Powell & Nilsson for the reason that the money for which notes were given were invested in cattle and hogs, and said cattle and hogs were assessed for said year in Kansas. Moved by Gray, seconded by Lofton, that assessment be reduced to \$8,000. Carried.

On motion board adjourned to meet June 13th, 1906.

SAMUEL PREMIER, Chairman.
Attest: E. J. WILCOX, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., June 13, 1906.

The board of equalization met pursuant to adjournment, all present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On motion the following additions to the assessment were made:

Grant precinct 50 per cent, Box Elder precinct 50 per cent, Driftwood 50 per cent, North Valley precinct 25 per cent.

Moved by Skalla, seconded by Lofton, that the Clint Hamilton Lumber company assessment remain as assessed. Carried.

Moved by Gray, seconded by Lofton, that Mr. Harman be appointed to assess the stock of merchandise of Fannie M. Colson. Carried.

Moved by Gray, seconded by Skalla, that action ordering Mr. Harman to assess Fannie M. Colson be reconsidered.

On motion board adjourned to meet June 15, 1906.

SAMUEL PREMIER, Chairman.
Attest: E. J. WILCOX, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., June 15, 1906.

The board of equalization met pursuant to adjournment, all present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

In the matter of the protest of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Company by R. D. Pollard, agent, asking that their assessment be reduced from \$5,000 to \$25,000. After hearing the evidence Lofton moved that assessment be reduced to \$30,000. Moved by Skalla that assessment be placed at \$33,000. Motion of Lofton was seconded by Wilcox. Motion being put the following members voted aye: Premier, Gray, Lofton and Wilcox; nay: Skalla. Carried.

Moved by Skalla, seconded by Gray, that personal assessment of J. F. Cordeau in Driftwood precinct be reduced, from \$1618.50 to \$1215.00. Carried.

In the matter of the complaint of the First National Bank of McCook asking a reduction of the assessed valuation of property in said county, the board after being fully advised in the premises, find that the assessment complained of is not on the capital stock of the bank itself, but upon the value of the stock held by the stockholders and against the stockholders, and on motion of Gray, seconded by Lofton, it is ordered that assessment stand as now made.

On motion board adjourned to meet June 19, 1906.

SAMUEL PREMIER, Chairman.
Attest: E. J. WILCOX, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., June 19, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order issued out of the County court of Red Willow, in the State of Nebraska, to me directed, whereby I am commanded to advertise and sell the property heretofore attached in an action pending in said court, wherein John L. Bates is plaintiff and Standard Beet Sugar company is defendant, to satisfy a judgment heretofore rendered in said action in favor of said plaintiff, I will at one o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of July, 1906, at the scale house, located on the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, east of the stock yards, a Willow Grove Precinct, in said county, offer or sell at public vendue, the following goods and chattels, to-wit: one scale house and contents, one large wagon scale, and one automobile numbered "461 Nebraska," taken on a writ of attachment issued in said action, as the property of said Standard Beet Sugar company.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1906.
H. I. PETERSON,
Sheriff.

Shoshone Reservation and Big Horn Basin

The Shoshone Reservation is a new empire about to be opened for development and trade. Besides 2,000 irrigable farms to be drawn for, there are 700,000 acres of mineral and timber lands to be taken up in the usual way. The whole Shoshone proposition deserves thoughtful consideration by those who desire a farm, or a mineral or timber claim. Those who are fortunate enough in the drawing for agricultural lands are to pay only \$1.50 an acre, one-third cash, subject, of course to the future prorated cost of irrigation.

When you register, combine business with pleasure and instruction, and go to Worland, Wyo., for the registration. This is the terminus of the Burlington's new line through the Big Horn River, enroute to the Shoshone Reservation. You will enjoy the views of the Black Hills, the Big Horn Mountains, the Custer Battlefield, and the scenic canons of Big Horn River. You will pass through the new towns along the Worland extension, which offer splendid chances for moderate capital in the store and industries, and you will pass through thousands of acres of perfectly irrigated farms, giving you an idea of the profits yielded annually from irrigated farming.

Less than half fare with a maximum excursion rate of but \$20.00 from Nebraska territory. Send for Shoshone descriptive folder and map of the Reservation and Big Horn Basin, rates, routes, train service, method of drawing, etc., free.

L. W. WAKELEY, P. A.,
1004 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

McCook, Nebraska, June 12th, 1906.

The board of equalization composed of the county commissioners, county assessor and county clerk, met for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of 1906. Present, Samuel Premier, C. B. Gray and F. S. Lofton, county commissioners; Charles Skalla, county assessor, and E. J. Wilcox, county clerk. The board commenced the equalization of the assessment for the year 1906 and continued same throughout the day.

Complaint of J. H. Rowland asking for reduction of assessment of accounts of beet growers in Red Willow county. Moved by Gray, seconded by Skalla, that assessment be reduced 50 per cent. Carried.

Complaint of Powell & Nilsson asking that the assessment be reduced by removing entire assessment value of \$16,000 made on notes held by them against Powell & Nilsson for the reason that the money for which notes were given were invested in cattle and hogs, and said cattle and hogs were assessed for said year in Kansas. Moved by Gray, seconded by Lofton, that assessment be reduced to \$8,000. Carried.

On motion board adjourned to meet June 13th, 1906.

SAMUEL PREMIER, Chairman.
Attest: E. J. WILCOX, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., June 13, 1906.

The board of equalization met pursuant to adjournment, all present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On motion the following additions to the assessment were made:

Grant precinct 50 per cent, Box Elder precinct 50 per cent, Driftwood 50 per cent, North Valley precinct 25 per cent.

Moved by Skalla, seconded by Lofton, that the Clint Hamilton Lumber company assessment remain as assessed. Carried.

Moved by Gray, seconded by Lofton, that Mr. Harman be appointed to assess the stock of merchandise of Fannie M. Colson. Carried.

Moved by Gray, seconded by Skalla, that action ordering Mr. Harman to assess Fannie M. Colson be reconsidered.

On motion board adjourned to meet June 15, 1906.

SAMUEL PREMIER, Chairman.
Attest: E. J. WILCOX, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., June 15, 1906.

The board of equalization met pursuant to adjournment, all present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

In the matter of the protest of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Company by R. D. Pollard, agent, asking that their assessment be reduced from \$5,000 to \$25,000. After hearing the evidence Lofton moved that assessment be reduced to \$30,000. Moved by Skalla that assessment be placed at \$33,000. Motion of Lofton was seconded by Wilcox. Motion being put the following members voted aye: Premier, Gray, Lofton and Wilcox; nay: Skalla. Carried.

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On motion board adjourned to meet June 19, 1906.

SAMUEL PREMIER, Chairman.
Attest: E. J. WILCOX, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., June 19, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order issued out of the County court of Red Willow, in the State of Nebraska, to me directed, whereby I am commanded to advertise and sell the property heretofore attached in an action pending in said court, wherein John L. Bates is plaintiff and Standard Beet Sugar company is defendant, to satisfy a judgment heretofore rendered in said action in favor of said plaintiff, I will at one o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of July, 1906, at the scale house, located on the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, east of the stock yards, a Willow Grove Precinct, in said county, offer or sell at public vendue, the following goods and chattels, to-wit: one scale house and contents, one large wagon scale, and one automobile numbered "461 Nebraska," taken on a writ of attachment issued in said action, as the property of said Standard Beet Sugar company.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1906.
H. I. PETERSON,
Sheriff.

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